

吉林季德屯钼矿区石英二长岩 SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 年代学、地球化学特征及其成因

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内容提要:吉林省季德屯钼矿床是近年来新发现的大型斑岩钼矿床, 其位于小兴安岭—张广才岭成矿带上。本文以季德屯石英二长岩作为研究对象, 对其开展了地球化学特征、SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 同位素定年和 Hf 同位素特征研究。获得其锆石 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 同位素加权平均年龄为 $160.48 \pm 0.82\text{ Ma}$, 通过结合已有的研究成果, 限定成岩成矿作用发生于 $170.9 \sim 160.5\text{ Ma}$ 之间, 即中生代燕山早期。石英二长岩属于准铝质高钾钙碱性 I 型花岗岩, SiO_2 含量在 $67.72\% \sim 70.84\%$ 之间, Al_2O_3 含量为 $14.26\% \sim 15.68\%$, $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$ 含量介于 $7.23\% \sim 7.95\%$, $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 0.72 \sim 0.97$, 铝饱和指数 $A/\text{CNK} = 0.97 \sim 0.98$ 。轻、重稀土元素分馏作用明显 ($\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}} = 6.39 \sim 32.34$), 具有弱的铕异常 (δEu 为 $0.68 \sim 0.9$), HFSE 和 LILE 分异明显, 富集 Rb、Th、U、K 等元素, 亏损 Nb、Ta、P 和 Ti 等元素。该岩体的锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值均为正值, 变化于 $4.02 \sim 9.11$, 平均值为 7.1 , 两阶段模式年龄 $t_{\text{DM2}} = 625 \sim 950\text{ Ma}$, 成岩物质有可能主要来自于新元古代期间亏损地幔增生的年轻下地壳物质。结合区内已有的岩石地球化学、高精度成岩成矿年龄资料和区域构造演化史, 表明季德屯斑岩钼矿床是中侏罗世大陆内部构造岩浆活化的产物, 其形成与太平洋板块的俯冲作用密切相关。

关键词:季德屯钼矿; SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 定年; 地球化学; Hf 同位素; 小兴安岭-张广才岭成矿带

小兴安岭-张广才岭成矿带是重要的铜钼多金属成矿带, 其大地构造背景位于华北克拉通北缘、兴蒙造山带东段和西环太平洋外带交接复合部位(图 1a, Ge Wenchun et al., 2007)。区内经历了复杂而漫长的演化历史, 岩浆活动强烈, 尤其以中生代中酸性岩浆岩广泛分布。由于强烈的中酸性岩浆作用导致大量的成矿流体和成矿元素富集, 使得区内中生代时期有大量的有色金属和贵金属(金、银)矿床形成, 从而成为重要的多金属成矿带, 矿种主要以钼、金、铜、铅、锌、铁、钨为主, 尤以大量的大型-超大型钼多金属矿床最为引人注目(Luo Mingjiu et al., 1991; Ge Wenchun et al., 2007; Wang Chenghui et al., 2009; Li Lixing et al., 2009; Yu Xiaofei et al., 2012a,b; Fan Yu et al., 2014; Huang Fan et al., 2014; Wang Yonglei et al., 2014), 如大黑山、霍吉河、鹿鸣、小东沟、翠岭、敖伦花、鸡冠山、翠宏山、福安堡等钼多金属矿床(图

1c)。钼矿床的成因类型主要有斑岩型、热液脉型、云英岩型等。通过对大量的高精度测年数据的统计与分析, Mao Jingwen et al. (2003)等认为东北地区中生代的钼矿化可以分为三个阶段: $200 \sim 160\text{ Ma}$, $\sim 140\text{ Ma}$ 以及 $130 \sim 110\text{ Ma}$; Chen Yanjing et al. (2012)同样认为存在三期成岩成矿活动: $250 \sim 210\text{ Ma}$, $190 \sim 160\text{ Ma}$ 和 $150 \sim 110\text{ Ma}$ 。尽管区内成岩成矿期次划分存在一定的不同, 但均认为早-中侏罗世成矿作用最为强烈(Liu Jun et al., 2013), 为区内最大规模的 Mo 成矿期。

季德屯钼矿便位于小兴安岭-张广才岭成矿带上, 由于该矿床是新发现的大型 Mo 矿床之一, 研究程度较低。Shi Zhiyuan et al. (2010)对其地质特征及找矿过程中化探异常进行了一定的描述; 季德屯钼矿床出露的花岗质岩石包括花岗闪长岩、二长花岗岩和石英二长岩, Zhang Yong(2013)分别对该矿

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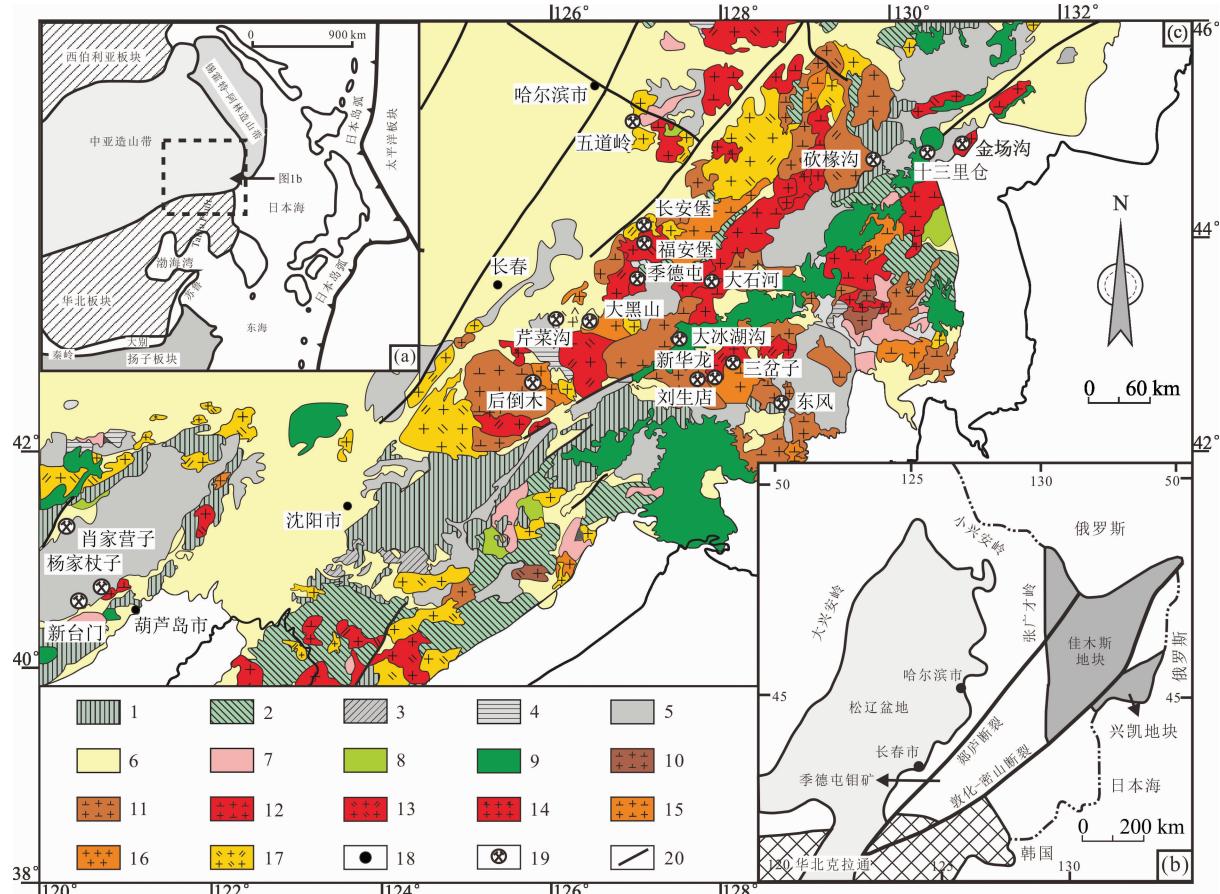


图 1 东北地区地质简图

Fig. 1 Schematic regional geological map of northeastern China

(a)—东北大地构造图(Wu Fuyuan et al., 2011);(b)—东北的主要构造单元(Guo Feng et al., 2009);(c)—东北地区钼多金属矿床分布示意图(Yu Xiaofei et al., 2012b);1—太古宙地层;2—元古宙地层;3—早古生代地层;4—晚古生代地层;5—中生代地层;6—新生代地层;7—中酸性火山岩;8—中性火山岩;9—基性火山岩;10—元古宙花岗闪长岩;11—古生代花岗闪长岩;12—三叠纪花岗闪长岩;13—三叠纪二长花岗岩;14—三叠纪花岗岩;15—侏罗纪花岗闪长岩;16—侏罗纪花岗岩;17—白垩纪—侏罗纪二长花岗岩;18—城市;19—矿床;20—断层

(a)—Tectonic subdivisions of northeastern China(after Wu Fuyuan et al., 2011);(b)—main topographical units of northeastern China (after Guo Feng et al., 2009);(c)—map of the regional geology and distribution of Mo deposits in the study area(after Yu Xiaofei et al., 2012b);1—Archean; 2—Proterozoic; 3—Early Proterozoic; 4—Late Proterozoic; 5—Mesozoic; 6—Cenozoic; 7—Intermediate-acid volcanic rock; 8—Intermediate volcanic rock; 9—Mafic volcanic rock; 10—Proterozoic granodiorite; 11—Palaeozoic granodiorite; 12—Triassic granodiorite; 13—Triassic monzogranite; 14—Triassic granite; 15—Jurassic granodiorite; 16—Jurassic granite; 17—Cretaceous-Jurassic monzogranite; 18—city; 19—deposit; 20—fault

床的含矿岩体花岗闪长岩的形成时代和相应的辉钼矿 Re-Os 年龄进行了测定,获得花岗闪长岩的 LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 170.91 ± 0.83 Ma, 辉钼矿的 Re-Os 等时线年龄为 168.0 ± 2.5 Ma。但目前为止对石英二长岩体的研究一片空白,一定程度上限制了对该矿床岩浆演化过程和序列的研究。本文选择季德屯石英二长岩为研究对象,在通过 SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 年代学确定其精确侵位时代的基础上,通过岩相学、地球化学及锆石原位 Hf 同位素等方面的研究,探讨岩石成因及其源区特征。这不仅对研究矿床成岩成矿时限和和矿床成因具有理论

和现实意义,还可为区域构造演化提供新的资料参考。

1 区域地质背景及岩体特征

小兴安岭-张广才岭成矿带位于兴蒙造山带东段,属于松嫩地块的组成部分(Yang Yanchen et al., 2012)。西侧以黑河-嫩江断裂为界与兴安地块相连,东侧以嘉荫-牡丹江断裂为界与佳木斯地块相接(图 1b; Yin Bingchuan et al., 1997)。区内出露地层比较齐全,主要包括太古界、元古界、古生界和中新生界。其中白垩系最为普遍,而志留系和石

炭—二叠系是该区域金、银、铜、铅、锌、钨重要的矿源层。区内经历了复杂而漫长的演化历史:太古宙陆核的形成—古元古代裂谷作用、晚元古代—古生代华北板块与西伯利亚板块-佳木斯地块的叠加消减和对接碰撞形成吉黑造山带、中生代滨太平洋陆缘—陆内造山作用(Ren Jishun et al., 1990; Ge Wenchun, 1996; Liu Jianming et al., 2001)。多期次的复杂构造活动导致了该区主要的岩石构造单元多样,例如有古老的大陆地块、古元古代大陆裂谷、中生代火山沉积系列以及晚古生代—中生代花岗岩(Davis et al., 2001; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2005)。区内岩浆活动强烈,侵入岩面积广泛,岩石类型齐全,其中酸性、中酸性花岗岩类最为发育,尤其燕山期岩浆活动最为强烈,其成因和构造背景一直为地质学家所关注。

季德屯钼矿是近年来新发现的大型斑岩型钼矿床(图 2),位于吉林省舒兰市小城镇季德屯南西 3 km 处。矿区内地层仅出露有古生界二叠系杨家沟组,主要岩性为黑色—灰黑色板岩与变质砂岩、粉砂岩互层,局部夹凝灰质砂岩和凝灰质粉砂岩,主要分布于矿区东北部及西北部。矿区的构造主要表现为断裂构造,区域上的北西向八道岭-上营断裂在矿区西侧通过,与北东向的新安-额穆断裂和南蛮子沟-北二青顶子断裂共同构成了本区的主要构造格架。而控矿构造主要为一组北西向展布的上述几个大断

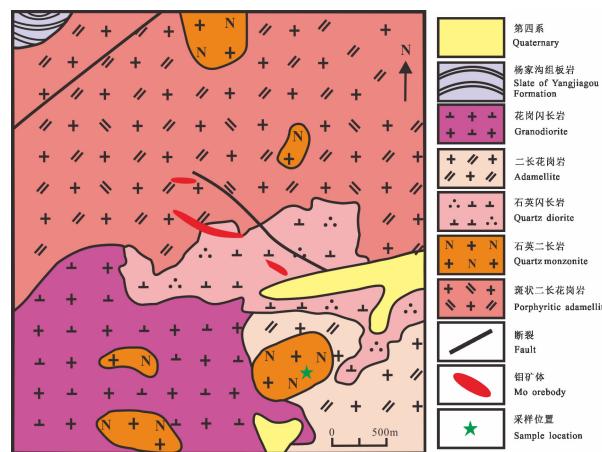


图 2 吉林省季德屯钼矿床地质图(改自 Zhang Yong, 2013)

Fig. 2 Geological sketch of the Jidetun molybdenum deposit in Jilin Province(after Zhang Yong, 2013)

裂的次级构造,走向 $310^{\circ}\sim 320^{\circ}$,倾向北东,倾角 $70^{\circ}\sim 80^{\circ}$,断裂显示具压扭性和多期活动的特点。侵入岩分布广泛,为大面积复式岩带,具有多期侵入的特征。侵入岩划分为三阶段,岩性分别为花岗闪长岩、二长花岗岩和石英二长岩。其中,第一、二阶段侵入岩与成矿关系最为密切。Zhang Yong(2013)分别对该矿床的含矿岩体花岗闪长岩的形成时代和成矿年龄进行了测定,获得其成岩成矿时代分别为 170.9 ± 0.8 Ma 和 165.9 ± 1.2 Ma。矿体主要赋存于花岗闪长岩和二长花岗岩中,为单一矿体,剖面上呈似层状,边部具有分枝现象(图 3),近水平产出,

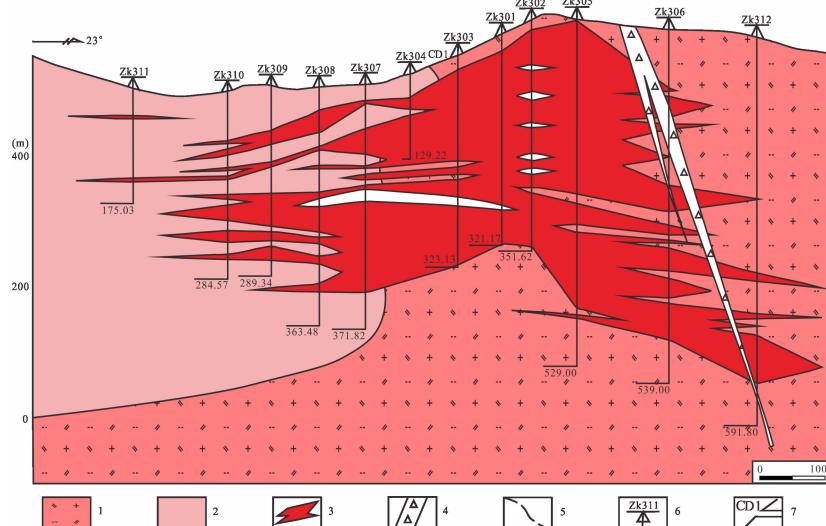


图 3 吉林省季德屯钼矿床 3 号勘探线地质剖面图(据 Zhang Yong, 2013)

Fig. 3 Geological cross section along No. 3 exploration line of the Jidetun molybdenum deposit in Jilin Province
(after Zhang Yong, 2013)

1—蚀变似斑状二长花岗岩;2—花岗闪长岩;3—矿体;4—实测断层;5—地质界线;6—钻孔及编号;7—坑道及编号

1—Altered monzonite porphyry;2—granodiorite;3—orebody;4—fault;5—geological boundary;

6—drilling and drilling number;7—tunnel and tunnel number

较稳定。长约 1300 m、宽约 1210 m, 矿体中部厚度最大, 约 420 m, 向两侧边部逐渐变薄, 矿体与围岩没有明显的界线, 呈渐变过渡关系, 矿石平均品位 0.087% (Shi Zhiyuan et al., 2010)。

本文首次对该矿床的石英二长岩 (JDT-N, 采样位置如图 2 所示) 进行 SIMS 镐石 U-Pb 年龄的厘定、地球化学特征以及 Hf 同位素特征的分析。石英二长岩 (图 4), 岩石呈灰色—灰白色, 具似斑状结构, 块状构造。主要造岩矿物为斜长石 (40% ~ 45%)、石英 (10% ~ 15%)、碱性长石 (30% ~ 35%) 和黑云母 (5% ~ 10%), 副矿物主要包括锆石、磁铁矿和磷灰石等。石英: 单偏光下无色, 它形粒状晶体, 粒度为 0.5 ~ 3 mm。斜长石: 可见聚片双晶和环带结构, 板柱状, 粒度为 1 ~ 3.5 mm。碱性长石: 板状, 卡式双晶可见, 表面常发生粘土化, 粒度为 0.5 ~ 4.5 mm, 集中分布在 1.5 ~ 2.5 mm。黑云母: 片状, 反射色为褐色—棕色, 粒度集中分布在 1.5 ~ 2 mm, 部分蚀变为绿泥石或析出金属矿物。

2 分析方法

石英二长岩样品的粉碎和锆石的挑选工作在廊坊市地科勘探技术服务有限公司完成。首先用水将样品表面清洗并晾干, 粉碎至 80 目, 通过重力和磁选方法分选并在双目镜下挑纯。挑好的锆石颗粒由北京奥金顿科技有限公司制成环氧树脂样品靶。并对锆石样品进行透射光、反射光显微观察及照相。锆石的阴极发光图像照相同样在北京奥金顿科技有限公司完成, 锆石的反射光和透射光图像拍摄在中国地质大学(北京)国家重点实验室完成。

SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 定年在中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所 CAMECA IMS-1280 二次离子质谱仪 (SIMS) 上进行, 详细分析方法见 Li Xianhua et al. (2009)。简述如下: 首先用常规的重选和磁选技术分选出锆石, 将锆石样品颗粒和锆石标样 Plésovice (Sláma et al., 2008) 和实验室锆石工作标样 Qinghu (Li Xianhua et al., 2009) 粘贴在环氧树脂靶上, 然后抛光使其暴露一半晶面。对锆石进行透射光和反射光显微照相以及阴极发光图像分析, 帮助选择适宜的测试点位。样品靶在真空下镀金以备分析。锆石标样与锆石样品以 1 : 3 比例交替测定。U-Th-Pb 同位素比值用标准锆石 Plésovice (337 Ma, Sláma et al., 2008) 校正获得, U 含量采用标准锆石 91500 (U = 81×10^{-6} , Wiedenbeck et al., 1995) 校正获得, 以长期监测标准样品获得的标准偏

差 ($1\text{SD} = 1.5\%$, Li Qiuli et al., 2010) 和单点测试内部精度共同传递得到样品单点误差, 以标准样品 Qinghu (159.5 Ma, Li Xianhua et al., 2009) 作为未知样监测数据的精确度。普通 Pb 校正采用实测 ^{204}Pb 值。由于测得的普通 Pb 含量非常低, 假定普通 Pb 主要来源于制样过程中带入的表面 Pb 污染, 以现代地壳的平均 Pb 同位素组成 (Stacey et al., 1975) 作为普通 Pb 组成进行校正。同位素比值及年龄误差均为 1σ 。数据结果处理采用 ISOPLOT 软件。

全岩主量、微量元素及稀土元素测试工作由中国地震局地壳动力学重点实验室完成。主量元素采用 X 射线荧光光谱法测定, 测试仪器为 Panalytical Axios XRF。微量元素测试仪器名称: Thermo X-series II ICP-MS, 进行微量元素测试, 标样选用国标 GSR-14。测试时内标为 Rh 和 Re。测试数据误差 RSD $\leqslant 5\%$ 。

Hf 同位素测试分析在中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所 MC-ICP-MS 实验室完成, 所用仪器为 Finnigan Neptune 型 MC-ICP-MS 及与之配套的 Newwave UP 213 激光剥蚀系统。激光剥蚀直径根据锆石大小不同, 采用 $55\mu\text{m}$ 或 $40\mu\text{m}$, 测定时使用锆石国际标样 GJ1 和 Plesovice 作为参考物质, 分析点与 U-Pb 定年分析点为同一位置。相关仪器运行条件及详细分析流程见 Hou Kejun et al. (2007)。分析过程中锆石标准 GJ1 的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 测试加权平均值分别为 0.282007 ± 0.000007 ($2\sigma, n=36$), 与文献报道值 (Morel et al., 2008; Hou Kejun et al., 2007) 在误差范围内完全一致。Hf 计算采用 Wu Fuyuan (2007) 计算公式:

$$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0) = \{(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s / (^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0} - 1\} \times 10000;$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t) = [\{(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s \times (e^{\lambda t} - 1) \} / \{(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0} - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} \times (e^{\lambda t} - 1) \} - 1] \times 10000;$$

$$f_{\text{Lu/Hf}} = (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s / (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} - 1;$$

$$t_{\text{DM1}} = 1/\lambda \ln (1 + \{(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s - (^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}}\} / \{(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s - (^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{DM}}\});$$

$$t_{\text{DM2}} = t_{\text{DM1}} - (t_{\text{DM1}} - t) \cdot (f_{\text{cc}} - f_s) / (f_{\text{cc}} - f_{\text{DM}}).$$

其中, $(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s$ 和 $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_s$ 为样品测定值, f_{cc} 、 f_s 和 f_{DM} 分别为大陆地壳、样品和亏损地幔的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ 。 $(^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR}} = 0.0332$, $(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_{\text{CHUR},0} = 0.282772$ (Blichert-Toft et al., 1997), $f_{\text{cc}} = -0.55$ (Griffin et al., 2002), $f_{\text{DM}} =$

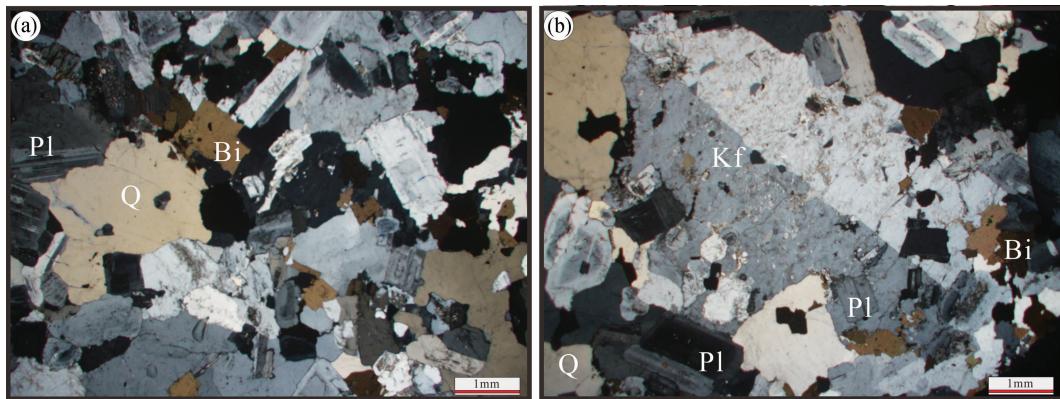


图 4 吉林省季德屯石英二长岩显微镜照片(正交偏光)

Fig. 4 Microphotographs of the Jidetun quartz monzonite in Jilin Province(crossed polarized light)

Bi—黑云母; Pl—斜长石; Q—石英; Kf—钾长石

Bi—Biotite; Pl—plagioclase; Q—quartz; Kf—k-feldspar

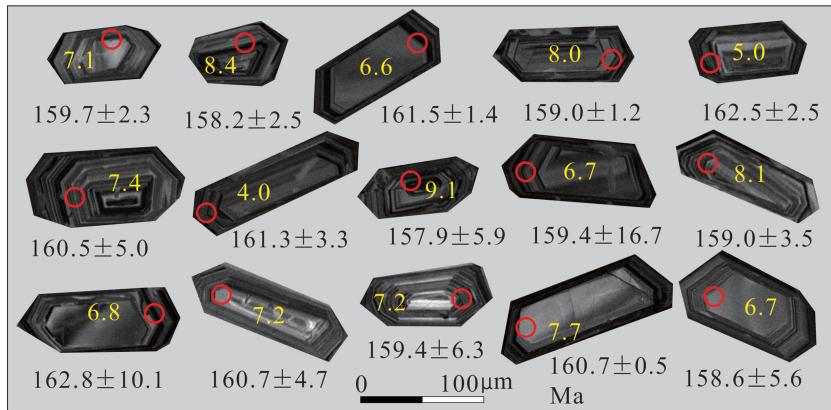


图 5 吉林省季德屯石英二长岩体锆石阴极发光图像

Fig. 5 Representative cathodoluminescence(CL)images of zircons from the Jidetun quartz monzonite in Jilin Province

0.16(Griffin et al. , 2000)。 t 为样品形成时间, $\lambda = 1 \cdot 867 \times 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$ (Soderlund et al. , 2004)。

3 测试结果

3.1 锆石的结构特征

石英二长岩样品锆石的阴极发光(CL)图像(图 5)显示。众所周知,对锆石内部结构进行详细观察分析是正确解释所获得年龄的重要依据(Vavra, 1996; Zheng Wei et al. , 2013, 2015)。该岩体锆石以长柱状和短柱状为主,裂纹不发育,锆石粒度多为 0.06~0.18 mm,晶体长宽比为 1~3。锆石内部结构清楚,多具清晰的振荡环带和韵律性结构,为典型的岩浆锆石。

3.2 SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄

石英二长岩 JDT-N 样品的 SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 测年结果见表 1。根据数据所做的 U-Pb 谱和图以及采用 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄进行加权平均值计算的年龄图

见图 6。本次测试共选择了 15 粒锆石,分析了 15 个点。从石英二长岩中选取的锆石颗粒大多数晶形较好,岩浆环带明显,并且是避开裂纹和包裹体的部位。

研究表明,不同成因的锆石其 U、Th 含量与 Th/U 比值也有所不同。一般情况下,岩浆锆石的 Th、U 含量较高, $\text{Th}/\text{U} > 0.5$,且 U 和 Th 之间具有明显的正相关关系;而变质成因锆石的 Th、U 含量低,且 $\text{Th}/\text{U} < 0.1$ (Hoskin et al. , 2000)。典型的岩浆锆石 Th/U 集中分布于 0.3~0.7 之间(Belousova et al. , 2002)。本次所有分析点的 U 含量分布在 40×10^{-6} ~ 1222×10^{-6} 的范围内, Th 含量分布在 19×10^{-6} ~ 762×10^{-6} 之间, Th/U 介于 0.28~0.66 之间,显示了典型的岩浆锆石特征(Hoskin et al. , 2000)。所有测点的 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ 年龄谐和度非常高,在锆石 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ~ $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ 谐和图上,它们聚集在一个较小的范围内,这一特征表明锆

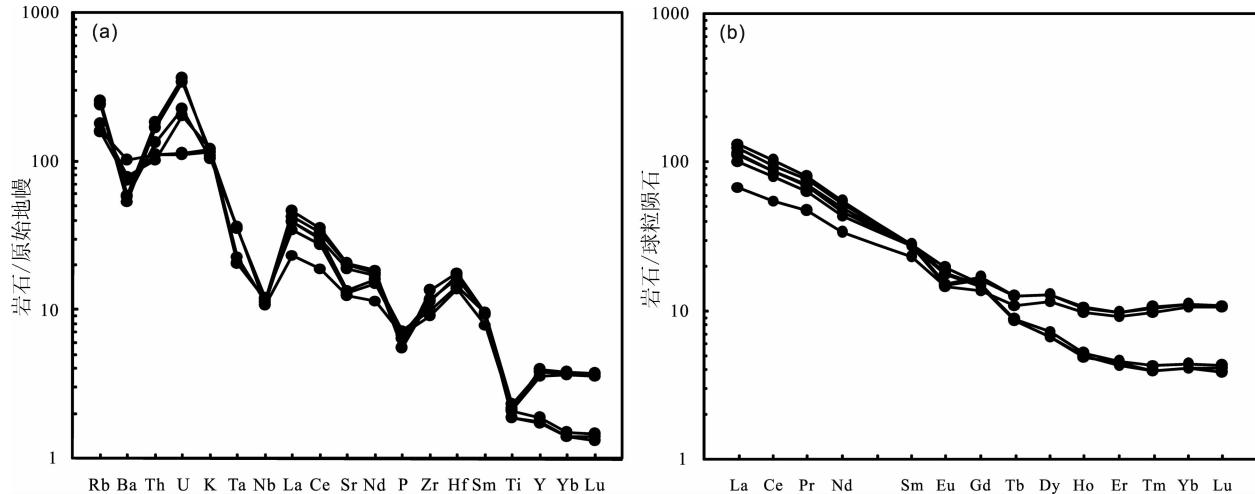


图 8 吉林省季德屯石英二长岩体微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图及稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分曲线图(据 Sun et al. , 1989)
Fig. 8 Primitive mantle-normalized trace element patterns and chondrite-normalized REE patterns
diagrams of the Jidetun quartz monzonite in Jilin Province(after Sun et al. , 1989)

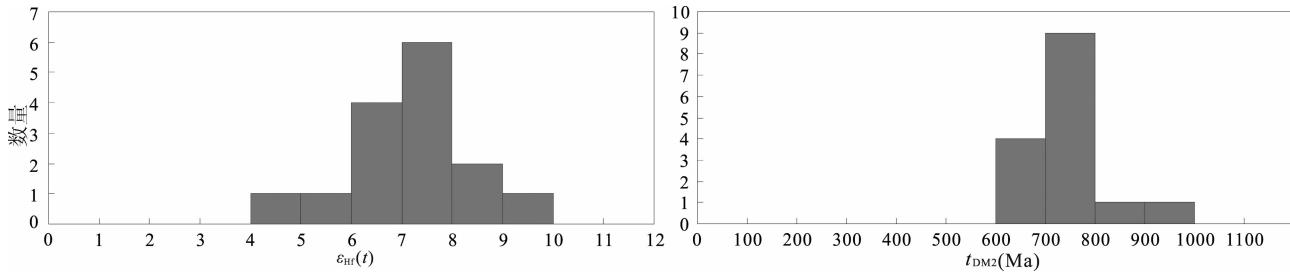


图 9 吉林省季德屯石英二长岩体锆石地壳模式年龄(t_{DM2})和 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 柱状图
Fig. 9 Zircon t_{DM2} and Hf isotopic compositions of the quartz monzonite from the Jidetun deposit in Jilin Province

表 3 吉林省季德屯石英二长岩体的锆石 Hf 同位素分析结果

Table 3 Zircon Hf isotope data of the Jidetun quartz monzonite in Jilin Province

样品	t (Ma)	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	2σ	$(^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf})_i$	$f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(0)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	t_{DM1} (Ma)	t_{DM2} (Ma)
JDT-N-1	161	0.024232	0.000477	0.282875	0.000019	0.282874	-0.99	3.7	7.1	527	751
JDT-N-2	161	0.034525	0.000684	0.282913	0.000022	0.282911	-0.98	5.0	8.4	477	668
JDT-N-3	161	0.039902	0.000788	0.282862	0.000025	0.282860	-0.98	3.2	6.6	550	783
JDT-N-4	161	0.039318	0.000765	0.282901	0.000024	0.282898	-0.98	4.6	8.0	495	695
JDT-N-5	161	0.035095	0.000746	0.282817	0.000024	0.282814	-0.98	1.6	5.0	613	885
JDT-N-6	161	0.041364	0.000793	0.282884	0.000029	0.282882	-0.98	4.0	7.4	518	733
JDT-N-7	161	0.040729	0.000796	0.282788	0.000031	0.282786	-0.98	0.6	4.0	654	950
JDT-N-8	161	0.036183	0.000722	0.282932	0.000023	0.282930	-0.98	5.6	9.1	451	625
JDT-N-9	161	0.025309	0.000493	0.282862	0.000028	0.282860	-0.99	3.2	6.7	546	782
JDT-N-10	161	0.045925	0.000875	0.282903	0.000027	0.282900	-0.97	4.6	8.1	493	692
JDT-N-11	161	0.025086	0.000504	0.282867	0.000023	0.282865	-0.98	3.4	6.8	539	770
JDT-N-12	161	0.040326	0.000772	0.282877	0.000021	0.282875	-0.98	3.7	7.2	528	748
JDT-N-13	161	0.047935	0.000866	0.282879	0.000026	0.282877	-0.97	3.8	7.2	526	745
JDT-N-14	161	0.043049	0.000816	0.282893	0.000019	0.282891	-0.98	4.3	7.7	506	712
JDT-N-15	161	0.038045	0.000706	0.282864	0.000018	0.282861	-0.98	3.2	6.7	546	779

季德屯钼矿床作为小兴安岭-张广才岭成矿带内斑岩型钼矿床的典型代表,前人的研究已经取得了一系列重要的进展,认为其为与花岗闪长岩有关的斑岩型钼矿床。Zhang Yong(2013)对季德屯钼矿床花岗质岩石进行了LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年

代学研究,结果表明与成矿有关的花岗闪长岩形成时代为 170.9 ± 0.8 Ma, 辉钼矿 Re-Os 等时线年龄为 168.0 ± 2.5 Ma。本文获得石英二长岩 SIMS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄为 160.48 ± 0.82 Ma。由上可知,季德屯钼矿床主要包括两期岩浆活动,成岩成矿作用

均发生于中侏罗世,成岩活动大致持续时间为 10 Ma。因此,厘定季德屯矿区成岩成矿作用序列如下:在 171 Ma 左右花岗闪长岩和二长花岗岩侵入,并随后发育斑岩钼矿化;161 Ma 左右,石英二长岩侵入,成岩作用近乎结束。

4.2 岩石成因类型

花岗岩成因类型的判定是花岗岩研究最重要的基础问题之一,其准确判定需要结合矿物组成及地球化学特征等综合分析。目前最常用的花岗岩成因分类方案是由 Chappell et al. (1974) 提出的 I-S-A-M 四分方案,而 M 型较为少见,因此自然界中花岗岩的成因类型主要为 S 型、I 型和 A 型。从矿物组成特征上,堇青石、白云母、角闪石和碱性铁镁矿物被认为是判断上述三大类型花岗岩有效的矿物学标志(Miller, 1985; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007),而石英二长岩中均未发现这些典型矿物,故从矿物学上难以判别。地球化学特征方面,石英二长岩中 K_2O 含量均小于 Na_2O 含量,显示 I 型花岗岩的特征, P_2O_5 含量为 0.12%~0.16%,明显不同于 S 型花岗岩常具有较高的 P_2O_5 含量(>0.20%; Chappell, 1999)的特征。另外,铝饱和指数 A/CNK 位于 0.97~0.98 之间,也不同于典型 S 型花岗岩的比值(>1.1; Chappell et al., 1974, 1992)。在微量元素蛛网图中,石英二长岩具有显著的 Nb、Ti、P 负异常,而稀土元素配分曲线上显示其轻、重稀土元素分异明显,呈右倾富集轻稀土元素型,具有弱的负 Eu 异常,同样与 I 型花岗岩相似。在 Zr-SiO₂(图 10a) 和 Ce-SiO₂(图 10b) 地球化学判别图解上也显示其为 I 型花岗岩。因此,季德屯石英二长岩应属于高钾钙碱性 I 型花岗岩。

4.3 岩浆源区

花岗岩的岩石特征可以提供岩浆演化方面的相关信息。随着岩浆的结晶分异,元素组成将发生一定规律的变化,但由于高场强元素的活动性较低,受各种地质作用和外界条件的影响较弱,因此能够真实反应其源区的性质。石英二长岩的 Nb/Ta 比值为 5.24~9.86,与 Li Tong(1976) 所测的地壳平均值(10.00)相近,表明该岩体可能为地壳熔融的产物。微量元素初始地幔标准化图解(图 8a)显示,季德屯石英二长岩富集 U、Th、Ba 等大离子亲石元素,亏损 Nb、Ta、Ti 和 P 等高场强元素,其中 P 和 Ti 的亏损表明岩浆可能经历了钛铁矿、磷灰石、角闪石等含 P、Ti 矿物的分离结晶。

锆石是花岗质岩石中常见的副矿物,封闭温度

高且抗风化能力强,不但是 U-Pb 同位素定年的重要对象,同时也是 Hf 同位素分析的理想矿物。研究发现,不同地球化学储源库的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 同位素组成明显不同:亏损地幔和球粒陨石的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值较大(≥ 0.282772), $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值为正值;地壳及富集地幔有较小的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值,且 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为负值(Vervoort et al., 1996; Wu Fuyuan et al., 2007)。石英二长岩的 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ 比值均大于球粒陨石值(≥ 0.282772),平均值为 0.282872。 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为正值,变化于 4.02~9.11,平均值为 7.08,表明其成岩物质主要来自于幔源。在 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ - t 和 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ - t 图解(图 11)上, $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 均落在球粒陨石演化线之上,具强烈亏损特点。石英二长岩的两阶段 Hf 模式年龄为 625~950 Ma,平均值为 755 Ma,表明源区物质主要为新元古代从亏损地幔新增生的年轻下地壳物质。其与中亚造山带显生宙花岗岩(低 I_{Sr} 值,正 $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ 以及年轻 t_{DM} 模式年龄)相似,均被认为是成岩过程中地幔来源的新生物质加入的结果(Jahn et al., 2000; Kovalenko et al., 2004; Liu Jun et al., 2014),如大黑山超大型斑岩钼矿床的斑岩体 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 分别为 4.5~9.17、5.7~10.9 和 4.4~7.1,Hf 模式年龄集中分布在 400~600 Ma(Zhou Lingli et al., 2014);鹿鸣大型斑岩钼矿床的斑岩体 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 1.0~4.0,Hf 模式年龄为 868~1033 Ma(Hu Xinlu et al., 2014);吉林杏山斑岩钼矿床的二长花岗岩斑岩体 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 6.2~11.6,Hf 模式年龄为 473~826 Ma(Zhou Lingli et al., 2013);东山湾斑岩钼钨矿的花岗斑岩体 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 5.5~9.2,Hf 模式年龄为 616~820 Ma(Zeng Qingdong et al., 2015);兴阿钼铜矿床的钾长花岗岩、成矿二长花岗斑岩以及成矿后闪长玢岩的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 分别为 6.8~8.4、6.7~7.8 和 5.8~8.4,Hf 模式年龄为 579~670 Ma、616~680 Ma 和 578~721 Ma(Zhang Cheng et al., 2013);海苏沟钼矿床的花岗斑岩体 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 4.5~10.0,Hf 模式年龄为 552~903 Ma(Shu Qihai et al., 2014),侏罗纪黑花山岩体的 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 为 7.3~11.6,Hf 模式年龄为 470~720 Ma(Sui Zhenmin et al., 2007)。季德屯石英二长岩体的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ 值介于 -0.99~-0.97 之间,平均值为 -0.98,小于硅铝质地壳的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ 值 -0.72(Vervoort et al., 1996) 和镁铁质地壳的 $f_{\text{Lu/Hf}}$ 值 -0.34(Amelin et al., 2000),因此两阶段模式年龄反映了该岩体的源区物质从亏损地幔被抽取的时间(或其源区物质在地壳的平均存留年龄)。

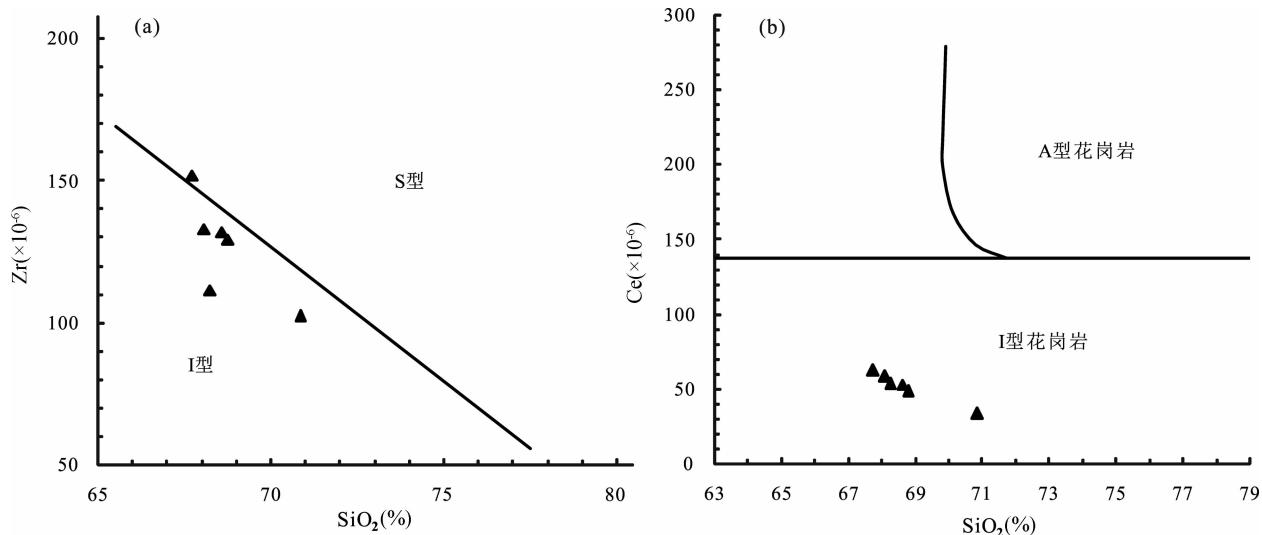
图 10 吉林省季德屯石英二长岩体的 SiO_2 -Zr 和 SiO_2 -Ce 图解(据 Chappell et al. ,1992)

Fig. 10 SiO_2 -Zr and SiO_2 -Ce diagrams of the quartz monzonite from Jidetun deposit in Jilin Province
(after Chappell et al. ,1992)

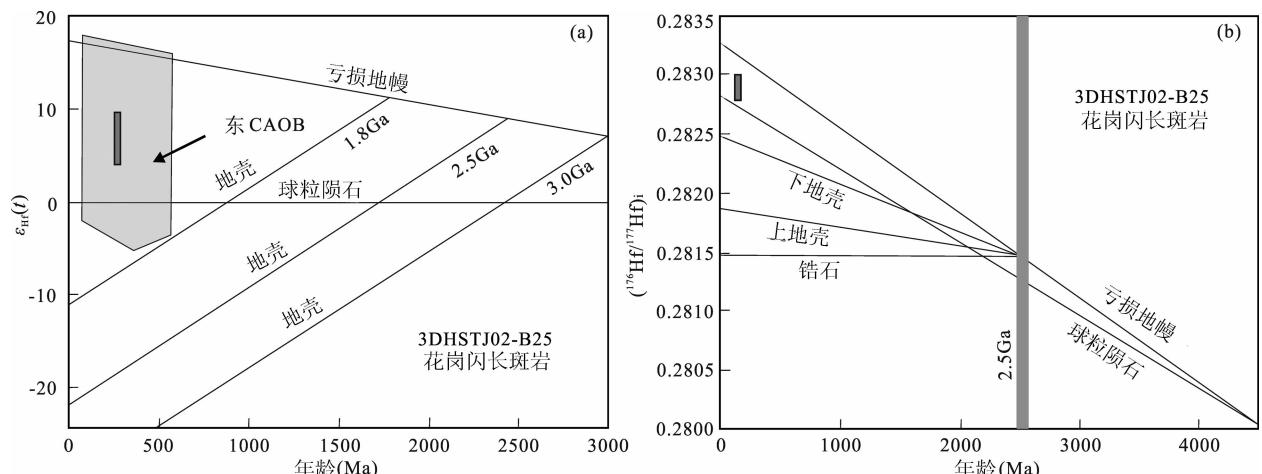
图 11 吉林省季德屯石英二长岩体锆石地壳模式年龄 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ - t 和 $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ - t 图解

Fig. 11 Plots of zircon $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ versus U-Pb age and initial $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ isotopic ratios versus zircon U-Pb ages for the Jidetun quartz monzonite in Jilin Province
中亚造山带(CAOB)区域引自 Yang Jinhui et al. (2006)
Field for CAOB is from Yang Jinhui et al. (2006)

4.4 动力学背景

小兴安岭—张广才岭多金属成矿带侏罗纪花岗岩以花岗闪长岩和二长花岗岩为主, 少量石英闪长岩、石英二长岩、正长花岗岩, 这些岩体多为准铝质或弱过铝质、高钾钙碱性系列的 I 型花岗岩, 具有类似于活动大陆边缘花岗岩的岩石组合特征 (Sui Zhenmin et al. , 2007)。中国东部在燕山期发生了滨太平洋成矿域大规模构造—岩浆—成矿事件, 其中以 130 Ma 为高峰 (Tu Guangzhi et al. , 1983; Chen Yanjing et al. , 1992; Hu Shouxi et al. , 1997; Mao Jingwen et al. , 2000)。结合古亚洲洋已与古

生代末闭合, 欧亚大陆至少在早侏罗纪已处于与板块俯冲有关的构造环境下, 这些广泛分布的侏罗纪花岗岩应该是古太平洋板块向欧亚大陆俯冲引起的岩浆活动产物 (Sun Deyou et al. , 2005; Zeng Qingdong et al. , 2010, 2011; Sun Jinggui et al. , 2012)。季德屯钼矿区花岗质岩石明显均富集大离子亲石元素、LREE 和不相容元素, 相对亏损高场强元素, 显示出与俯冲作用相关的岩浆地球化学特征 (Gill, 1981; Thirwall et al. , 1994)。利用多组微量元素构造环境判别图解判断 (Pearce et al. , 1984), 石英二长岩所有样品在 Y-Nb 图解中均投影

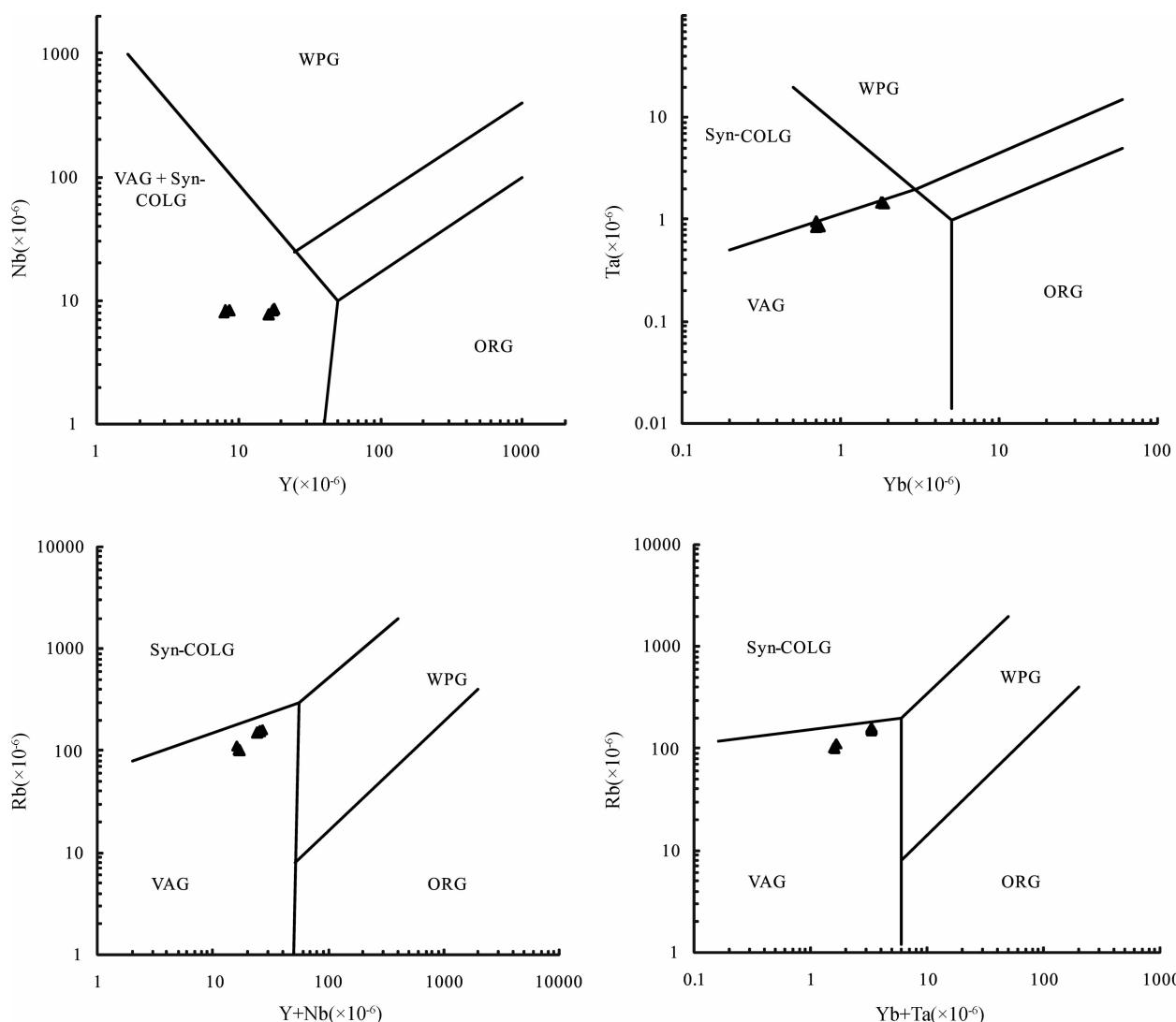


图 12 吉林省季德屯石英二长岩构造环境判别图(据 Pearce et al., 1984)

Fig. 12 Tectonic setting discrimination diagram of Jidetun quartz monzonite in Jilin Province(after Pearce et al., 1984)

在火山弧花岗岩和同碰撞花岗岩区内, 在 Yb-Ta 、 $\text{Y}+\text{Nb-Rb}$ 、 $\text{Ta}+\text{Yb-Rb}$ 图解中, 样品均投影在火山弧花岗岩区(图 12)。因此, 区内侏罗纪花岗岩的岩石组合特征及时空分布暗示其可能形成于活动大陆边缘的构造背景下, 软流圈上涌导致地壳岩石发生部分熔融, 伴随岩浆侵位活动形成不同岩性的花岗质岩石。

5 结论

根据对季德屯钼矿床石英二长岩的年代学、地球化学以及同位素研究, 并结合区内已有的研究成果, 得出以下主要结论:

(1) 季德屯石英二长岩为偏铝质高钾钙碱性 I 型花岗岩系列, 富集大离子亲石元素(Rb 、 Th 、 U 、 K 等元素), 亏损高场强元素(Nb 、 Ta 、 P 和 Ti 等), 并

具有弱的富铕异常。

(2) 与季德屯钼矿床成矿有关的花岗闪长岩形成于 170.9 ± 0.8 Ma, 而晚期石英二长岩形成于 160.48 ± 0.82 Ma, 表明矿区内的岩浆岩活动持续时间大约为 10 Ma。

(3) 季德屯钼矿床石英二长岩的锆石 $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ 值均为正值, 变化于 $4.02 \sim 9.11$, 两阶段模式年龄 $t_{\text{DM2}} = 625 \sim 950$ Ma, 平均值为 755 Ma, 表明矿区岩浆岩主要来自于新元古代从亏损地幔新增生的年轻地壳物质。

(4) 综合区域构造演化和成岩成矿年代学数据, 推断季德屯石英二长岩体的形成应与太平洋板块的俯冲作用密切相关。

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Zircon U-Pb Geochronology, Geochemistry and Petrogenesis of the Quartz Monzonite from the Jidetun Molybdenum Deposit in Jilin Province

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Abstract

The Jide molybdenum deposit in Jilin Province is a newly discovered large-scale porphyry-type molybdenum deposit located in the metallogenic belt of the Lesser Xing'an Zhangguangcai Range in northeast China. Quartz monzonite was selected as the study objective to carry out detailed petrogenetic investigation using geochemical analysis, in situ zircon U-Pb dating and Hf isotopic analysis for the first time. Fifteen zircons were collected from the JDT-N sample. In situ zircon U-Pb dating yielded a weighted mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 160.48 ± 0.82 Ma ($n=15$, MSWD=0.32). Combined with the previous data, rock-forming and mineralization ages of the Jidetun porphyry Mo deposit are restricted within Middle Jurassic (170.9~160.5 Ma), i. e. early Yanshannian period of Mesozoic. The Jidetun quartz monzonite has SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 contents of 67.72%~70.84% and 14.26%~15.68%, respectively, with the alkali ($\text{K}_2\text{O}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}$) content ranges from 7.23% to 7.95%, $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ratios from 0.72 to 0.97 and aluminum index(A/CNK) of 0.97~0.98, suggesting that it belongs to the high-K calc-alkaline series I-type granite. The quartz monzonite is also characterized by intense fractionation between LREE and HREE($\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}=6.39\sim 32.34$), with weak negative Eu anomalies($\delta\text{Eu}=0.68\sim 0.9$). The trace element analyses show clear fractionation between HFSE and LILE, and the quartz monzonite is highly enriched in Rb, Th, U and K but depleted in Nb, Ta, P and Ti. The Hf isotope composition indicates that all of the $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values of the Jidetun quartz monzonite range from 4.02 to 9.11, with an average of 7.1. The two-stage Hf model ages (t_{DM2}) are in the range of 625~950 Ma, which manifests that they were derived from the juvenile lower crust materials originating from the Neoproterozoic depleted mantle. Based on the geochemical data, precise isotope ages and regional tectonic evolution, it can be concluded that the formation of the Jidetun porphyry Mo deposit is closely associated with the subduction of the Paleo-Pacific Plate.

Key words: Jidetun molybdenum deposit; SIMS zircon U-Pb dating; geochemistry; Hf isotopes; Lesser Xing'an-Zhangguangcai Range metallogenic belt